THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PRINTED BY
JOHN SCULL.
Corner of Market and Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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If the subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion.

Persons sending Advertisements will please to the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS,
and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.

FERREE'S POWDER.

JAMES CROSSAN,

WOOD STREET,

BETWEEN Second and Third Streets, next door to James Morrison's, have on hands, and intend constantly keeping a supply of FERREE'S RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell wholesale and retail on easy terms. Country Merchants can be supplied with this article, at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1814.

DR. BAINBRIDGE,

WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

THAT his LABORATORY is in operation for the Manufacture of NITROUS ACID, (Aquafortis) where it may be had of a superior quality Wholesale and Retail at his Medical Store in the Diamond. Those at a distance who favor him with their commands accompanied with CASH, may rest assured that they will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh Sept. 20th. tfq

COTTON YARN TWIST.

ROBERT GETTY, Agent for an extensive Manufactory in Philadelphia, will be certainly supplied with this Article to any amount at the lowest Philadelphia prices and the addition of carriage.

ROBERT GETTY,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,

Has now opening, a large assortment of French, India, British and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

which will be sold very low for Cash, by the piece or yard.

Also, an excellent assortment of *HARDWARE* and *GROCERIES*

Pittsburgh, 20th August, 1814. tf

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

Hugh Moore & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a HAT STORE, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, formerly occupied by J. Tibbet, where they offer for Sale, a large and elegant assortment of Beaver, Castor, and Roan HATS. Having procured excellent workmen and the best materials, they flatter themselves to serve those that will favor them with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

☞ Orders will be received at the Warehouse of Serrox and M'NICKLE, and promptly attended to.

Wanted immediately, two or three Apprentices to the Hatting business. Apply to *Hugh Moore & Co. Pittsburgh.*

June 21, 1814. tf

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

CONTAINING about 100 Acres, of which there is about 20 acres cleared, and on which are erected two small dwelling houses and one barn, situated on the waters of Monour's Run, Moon Township, Allegheny County, about one mile from William Guy's Mill, and 12 from Pittsburgh. For terms apply to

JOHN M'DONALD,
in Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1814. tf.

TO LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR ON A PERPETUAL LEASE,

THE property now occupied by *B. Bakewell & Co.* containing two full Lots with a two story Brick House and an excellent Pump of good water at the door: The situation is eligible for a private family or tavern:

ALSO,

On perpetual lease,

FOUR LOTS, bounded by Water and Front streets, and running on Ross street 160 feet—For terms apply to

SAMUEL SMITH,
In Wood street.

tfq

PIG LEAD.

FOR SALE,

30,000 lbs. pig lead.

APPLY TO

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY
BOSLER & Co.

At their Wholesale and Commission Ware House on Water and Front Streets,

PRIME New-Orleans Sugar in barrels,
White Havanna do. in boxes,
New-Orleans Rum, Indigo and Cotton,
Best green Coffee in barrels and bags,
Logwood,
Kentucky Rifle Powder and Bacon,
Mexican Copper, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1814. tfq

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Virginia, Ohio & Pennsylvania,

FOR SALE.

700 ACRES AT THE UPPER END OF CRAIK'S Survey on the Kenhawa River, opposite to the mouth of Pocotallico Creek—200 Acres of this Land are in a high state of cultivation, with improvements of Orchards, Meadows, &c. It is altogether Bottom of the first Quality on the River, and affords excellent situations for Salt Works.

Also, between 5 & 6000 acs. of military Lands, in the State of Ohio, surveyed in the name of Charles Simms, on Darby Creek, and other waters of Sciota—all lying in that District of Country, included between the Towns of Chillicothe and Franklinton.

I will also sell, on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, my Farm of Oakley, at the upper end of Montour's (commonly called the Long Island,) containing 300 Acres, and a residue of 7 or 800 Acres of Chas. Simms survey of 3000 Acres on Racoon Creek about 15 miles distant from Pittsburgh.

A more particular description of the two last mentioned Premises, is unnecessary, as they may be conveniently viewed by persons from this neighbourhood desirous of purchasing.

W. D. SIMMS.

Oakley Farm, May 1st, 1814.

tfq

FRESH & SEASONABLE GOODS.

CONSISTING of London Black, Navy Blue, Bottle Green and Mix'd Superfine and fine Broad Cloths
Plain and corded Cassimers—superfine blue stocking Webb
Cassinetts, velvet Cords and Velvets
Blue, lead and bottle green superfine Pelisse cloths
Kersey mole skins and coatings
Swansdown, toilenett, mole skin & silk Jacket Patterns
Worsted, silk and cotton Hoserey
Superfine and fine white, yellow and red Flannels
7-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 rose Blankets
Superfine Calicoes—cambric & jaconett Muslins
Black, blue, green & bottle green Bombazetts
Spotted, stripe and plain sarsenett and book Muslins
Linen, cambrics, Irish linens, English shirting, &c.
Ladies long and short kid, beaver and silk Gloves
Linen and cotton laces
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 levantine, damask and cotton shawls
Levantine, double florence, and senshaw silks handsomely assorted
Ladies kid, Morocco, cordivan and calfskin shoes, boots and slippers,
Mens and boys fine and coarse shoes,
Gilt and mahogany frame looking and dressing glasses

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they intend selling on the most moderate terms.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, October 4th, 1814.

House and Lot,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he at present resides, situated in Second street, between Wood and Market streets. The house is large and roomy; and its central situation makes it a desirable one for a boarding house or large family. He will give a generous credit, and possession the 1st of Oct. next; and if not disposed of at that time, it will be Let for 1 year. For particulars enquire of

TH: CROMWELL.

Aug. 10th 1814 tfq

CASH FOR GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY FIVE CENTS,
A BUSHEL FOR
WHEAT,
AND SIXTY TWO AND A HALF CENTS
FOR
RYE,
GIVEN AT THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL.

Sept. 1, 1814. tfq

Steam Fulling Mills.

THE *PITTSBURGH STEAM FULLING MILLS* are now in complete operation. The proprietor is happy to inform the public, that he has engaged experienced workmen, and will be able to execute any orders in DYING and FULLING Business, in the best manner and with punctuality and despatch.

JAMES ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1814. tf

A CERTAIN CURE
FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

POLYANDRIA,
OR,
The essential OIL of the Cajiput Tree.
A MEDICINE

UNIVERSALLY esteemed among the East Indians, as a safe and certain cure for the Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Epilepsey, &c. restoring vigor after laxations and sprains, giving relief in pains of the head and neck, toothache, &c. and since it has been introduced into England, (which is of very late date) has been highly recommended, by some of the most eminent physicians in London, as the best and most effectual remedy for the Gout as well as the Rheumatism, by dissolving the *Coagulated Lymph*, of which these diseases are formed. In wounded tendons it is of the greatest use by preventing the juice which oozes out of them from fixing. Bruizes and sprains it infallibly cures, for it keeps the extravasated Lymph and blood perfectly dissolved, and prevents their fixing in the interstices of the vessels, till nature either takes them up by the refluent blood, or expels them through the pores of the skin.

Long contracted sprains are removed by it, and it is of the utmost service for the cramp and numbness, stiffness or weakness of the joints. It is a most efficacious remedy for burns and scalds, extracting the fire very soon, and if used immediately, will entirely prevent them from blistering. It is excellent for a fresh cut. It is of infinite use for the sting of wasps, &c. bite of rattlesnakes, gnats and other venomous animals and insects.

The above Valuable Medicine, has been but lately introduced into Europe and America in consequence of the Tree from which it is produced, yielding its essential Oil, but in small quantities, and this chiefly monopolized by the Government, owing to the great virtue it was found to possess, in the cure of Rheumatisms, &c. the proprietor has divided the original packages, and put it up in smaller bottles made for the purpose, with directions round each bottle, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to demonstrate its vast importance, has tho't proper to submit for public inspection, the following out of the numerous cures, which by this valuable MEDICINE, has been performed since its general use in this country.

Letter from Mr. JAS. WOODMAN, near Norfolk, to Mr. C. MULLIN.

JULY 25, 1813.

DEAR SIR—My son has been more than 8 years afflicted with a Rheumatic Complaint. The excessive pain he constantly endured, reduced him to a mere skeleton; and from extreme weakness occasioned even the joints of his legs to turn out of their sockets. A very eminent physician at Norwich, whom I consulted, imformed me nothing could be done for him, and the faculty in general considered him beyond the reach of medicine. He remained in this desperate situation, till the 19th Oct. last, when I was advised to try your *Essential Oil of the Cajiput Tree*. Accordingly by persevering in the use of it, his joints are returned to their proper places, and he is now able to walk 10 miles with the greatest ease. Upwards of 50 respectable persons in this town have been at my house to see my son, all who knew him, tho't it impossible he ever could recover.

I am, dear sir,
Your greatly obliged friend,
JAMES WOODMAN.

Broomsgrove, Jan. 4, 1814.

SIR—I have been violently afflicted with a Rheumatic Complaint; even my fingers were so contracted, that I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family.

I have only used one bottle of the *Essential Oil of the Cajiput Tree*, and by it I am perfectly restored.

Yours, &c.
B. HOUGHTON.

December 20, 1813.

SIR—A severe stroke of the palsy, six months ago, deprived me of my speech and the use of one side. In this desperate situation, the *Oil of the Cajiput Tree* was strongly recommended, and I thank God, as successfully applied. By persevering in its use a short time, I was completely restored and continue to enjoy the full and perfect use of my faculties, altho' near 80 years of age.

Yours, &c.
W. FRANCIS.

No. 14, Arabello-Row, Pimlico.

☞ Mr. FRANCIS has held a publick situation at the Guildhall of the city of Westminster, many years, and is well known to the generality of the respectable inhabitants.

Witherslach, near Kental, Jan. 13, 1813.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you I have been several months past afflicted with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of my joints, that I could not rest day or night; nothing that was applied gave me any relief, till a neighbor informed me of the *Oil of the Cajiput Tree* having performed many surprising cures, sent for a bottle to Mr. Mullin, which gave wonderful relief, and by repeating the same 2 or 3 times, I am perfectly cured, and am as well as ever I was in my life.

This I have publicly given under my hand, for the good of all sufferers in like circumstances.

R. WILSON.

The above valuable Medicine is SOLD ONLY at the

CORNER OF ARCH & FIFTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1814.

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from York county, state of Pennsylvania, about July, a certain JOHN THOME, about 6 feet high, pale countenance, black hair, and blind of an eye. He is a good deal stoop shouldered, and about 40 years of age. The above reward will be given to any one who will secure him in the Pittsburgh Jail, before the first of April next. His residence about the 15th of October, was at Jeremiah Morrison's, 14 miles above Warren, on the Kensee Flatts, Allegheny river. It is suspected he intends moving to or near Cincinnati this fall or winter. All reasonable expences will be paid in addition to the above reward.

CLEMENS STILLINGER.

York, (Penn.) Nov. 3, 1814.

Commission Warehouse

JOSEPH DAVIS & Co.

Have on hand and for Sale at their Commission Warehouse, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

SUPERFINE and coarse broadcloths
Cassimers, Bedford cords & waistcoating
Ribbons and boss by the box
Suspenders by the dozen
Dowlas by the piece
Ladies straw bonnets per dozen
Sewing silk and twist per lb.
Brandy by the barrel and keg
Loaf sugar and rice by the barrel
Swedish steel by the tub
Best refined salt petre by the barrel
Connecticut cheese by the hundred weight
A quantity of mens and womens shoes in all their variety, by the dozen or box.
Ladies and gentlemens saddles
Together with a number of other articles too numerous to insert.

They also beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are ready to *receive, store* and *sell* on commiss on all kinds of Merchandize forwarded to their care, and from their long experience in business, they hope to give general satisfaction, as they are determined to use the greatest care and punctuality on their part.

Millers and Distillers are informed they can be accommodated with storage.

J. DAVIS & Co.
Commission Merchants.

Pittsburgh, 7th November, 1814.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

SUPERFINE and fine BROADCLOTHS
Superfine brown Stockinetts
10 pieces Russia Sheeting
20 lbs dark silk Twist
Green and blue silk Umbrellas
100 packs small French Pins
12 dozen 20 inch Files, each files weigh 4lbs.
10 do 12 do. do.
A general assortment of Rasp Files
Imperial, Hyson, Hyson skin & Souchong } TEAS.
Chocolate, Coffee and Alspice
An assorted invoice of Seixas Philadelphia manufactured black lead CRUCIBLES
Hatters bowstrings and thum latches
Cyder, Apples, and dried Peaches by the bb.

Which, together with his former assortment forms a very general variety of scarce and seasonable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES, which are offered as low as the times will admit.

ISAAC HARRIS,
DIAMOND.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1814.

CINCINNATTI, 1814.

Storage & Commission WAREHOUSE.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
(Late of Lexington, Kentucky)

HAVE commenced the STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in a *new* and *commodious* Brick Warehouse in Cincinnatti.

Merchants and Boatmen may always depend on every attention in the receiving, forwarding and transacting all concerns entrusted to them.

Sept. 29. tfqcJN

TO MERCHANTS.

A PERSON wishing to decline the Mercantile Business, in Pittsburgh, offers for Sale his Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, well selected and suitable for the present season. Also, a convenient STORE to rent to the 1st of April next. For further particulars apply to

DENNIS S. SCULLY,
At the Auction & Commission Store, corner of Market and Front strts.

5 half pipes Lisbon WINE, } of excellent
2 half Blls. of do. } quality.
10 Blls. Bortoun COFFEE,

For SALE. Apply as above.

Nov. 1814.

Brush Manufactory.

GEORGE BEALE,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
BRUSHMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced a branch of his business, in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH. As he intend carying on the business extensively, he will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, *at the Philadelphia prices, without cartiage.* From his long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, he can furnish

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

of a superior quality, and on such terms as will prove advantageous to purchasers. In addition to his stock of Brushes, he has on hand,

A quantity of RUSSIA BRISTLES for Sale

The highest price given for

HOGS BRISTLES AND *COLTS TAILS*

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1814. 1yq.

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD FACTORY.

J. S. Stevenson,

IS now enabled to supply persons wanting WHITE LEAD, with any quantity of that article, either dry or ground in oil, of the best quality, and at as low prices as will be sold in the western country. The manufactory has been for some time in successful operation, and all the lead now sold is warranted good. Persons forwarding orders may rely upon receiving prime lead, as J. S. S. holds himself responsible for the quality; and also that the price shall be as low if not lower than any persons in the western country will sell at, and materially lower than the Philadelphia price with carriage.

The subjoined certificates from all the master house painters in Pittsburgh, will satisfy distant persons of the quality:

WE CERTIFY, that the white lead made at the factory of J. S. Stevenson, is in high repute in Pittsburgh; that we find it possessed of every property to recommend it being a pure white, covering and spreading well, smoothe and free from any grit, standing its colour and the weather perfectly, and we believe there is none in the U. S. superior to it. The reputation of the manufactory is indisputable

ALEXI INGRAM, ARCH'D SHAW,
DAVID GLENN, WM: CLARKE,
J. W. BENNY, CH: R. RIDDLE,
THOMAS ALGEO.

Sept. 29, 1814

I hereby certify that I have been in the habit of using white lead manufactured by J. S. Stevenson, at Pittsburgh, and consider it possessed of every property to recommend it, & find it equal to any I have ever used.

GEO: SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1814.

The kegs or casks sold by J. S. Stevenson will hereafter be branded or marked,

"STEVENSON—PITTSBURGH."

Orders, accompanied with drafts or suitable references addressed to himself or to any of the commission merchant of this place, will be immediately attended to.

Pittsburgh. Oct. 12, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK
A small Invoice, consisting of

PORTABLE LEMONADE,
Salts Lemon,
Tartaric acid,
Sodaic Powder, (a mineral water) and
Ink Powder.

FOR SALE BY
SPEAKMAN SAY & Co.
Druggists, Market Street.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1814. 6t

AVERY & VAN ZANDT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
(OF PHILADELPHIA)

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants, Physicians, and all dealers in their line, that they have commenced business in Wood near Front Street, where they offer FOR SALE, at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expence only, a general and extensive assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS, for Cash or the usual Credit.

Orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1814.

THE
Pittsburgh Point
BREWERY,

Is in operation, and conducted on
SHIRAS'S NEW SYSTEM OF
MALTING & BREWING.

IT is with pleasure the subscriber informs the Citizens of Pittsburgh, that notwithstanding the advanced prices of grain and labour, he is enabled to *reduce* the prices of Liquors, *upwards of TWENTY FIVE per cent.*

Orders received at the Brewery will be executed promptly as usual. BARLEY purchased.

For James O'Hara.
GEO: SHIRAS.

Nov. 1, 1814. tfq

Tanners Oil,

FOR SALE, BY
Avery and Van Zandt,
IN WOOD BETWEEN FIRST & SECOND STREETS.

Pittsburgh, 8th Nov. 1814.

MR. MASON'S SPEECH,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded from our last.)

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Giles) has been pleased to understand those epithets as being applied to the administration themselves; and to express his regret that they had been used. He seems to admit, however, the truth and justice of the two first, and denies only the last. He believes the administration, tho' weak and violent, are honest and patriotic. I shall spare myself the labor of discussing that point. It is difficult to ascertain with certainty the motives of statesmen, and it matters little to the country, whether its rights and liberties are lost thro' the weakness, or wickedness of its rulers.—Public men are to be judged by their measures. The mere attempt to carry a measure, involving such principles, is just cause of alarm. The people can never feel safe, while they know the government claims such a power, which may gradually as opportunity shall favor, be bro't into exercise. The present bill adopts it in a small degree; another reported by the same committee, authorising forcible drafts from the militia, to serve for the term of two years, goes much further, with the same principle. In the mean time, among men of desperate fortunes and unprincipled ambition, the doctrine will gain friends. Honest intention and well meaning weakness give no security, but increase the danger. They prevent alarm, and when men of such character shall have prepared the system for operation, others of more talents and different character will drive them from their seats, and grasp the despotic power so unsuitable for their hands. If this proposal of the executive, tho' at present, it should not be adopted by the legislature in all its most odious features, should still be treated with good natured civility, it will hereafter at some unpropitious moment, be again urged, and perhaps with fatal success. The attempt merits from the nation, deep and full toned expressions of indignation.

After laboring to establish the right of the government to exercise the dangerous power mentioned, the hon. gentleman, has attempted to show that the present bill does not necessarily involve that power. It is certain the bill does not follow the plan of the sec'y of war, in its details, but I much doubt whether the provision authorising the enlistment of minors without the consent of their parents, guardians or masters, can be justified, without asserting the right to take the citizens for the army by force. If the government has not the right of taking persons for the army by force, they must obtain them by voluntary enlistment. That is, they must contract with individuals to become soldiers of the regular army, and to subject themselves to the duties of that condition. All persons competent to contract for themselves, may thus enlist into the army. None who for any reason whatever, are incompetent to contract for themselves, can enlist without the consent of those who have a legal right to controul them and contract for them. As the very essence of a contract is the voluntary assent of the minds of the parties, it is sufficiently obvious that all are incompetent to make contracts, who are incapable for want of understanding to give such assent. Thus ideots and insane persons and children in early childhood, being unable to understand the subject and give their assent, are clearly incompetent to make contracts. No legislative power can remove the disability. You may by a legislative act dispose of their persons and property but it cannot be said to be done by their consent.

In every civilized country, a certain age has been fixed on as the period when the disability of youth shall cease. For plain reasons this period must be uniform, and applied to them all. It would be impossible to enquire into the degree of capacity of each individual. The feudal system, which once prevailed in most of the states of Europe, fixed this period at the age of 21 years. What would seem to render this regulation peculiarly opposite to the present purpose, that system established by warriors, chiefly with a view to military strength, fixed on this age as a time when a man was supposed to be fit to bear arms, and render the military services, by which his lands were held. This rule of the feudal was adopted by the common law and universally prevails where that law is followed. In each of the United States, there is, and it is believed always has been, an entire uniformity on this subject. The disability of minority continues till the age of 21 years. No one rule of the common law is more universally known. It is one of the first a child learns. Till the age of 21 the parent has a power over the child, for government and education, and has a right to his services. Founded on this acknowledged rule of the common law, in most of the states, statutes from early times have been enacted, regulating the subject of binding to apprenticeship, and also of guardianship, in case of the parents death. All these, either directly or by necessary inference, recognise the disability of the minor to contract for himself, and the right of the parent or guardian. Under the existence of these laws, thus universally known, the people of the U. S. by the constitution, gave to this government the right to raise armies by voluntary enlistment. With whom may the government by virtue of the authority thus granted, make this contract? Surely, with such only as have a capacity to contract. The power cannot extend to enlisting minors under the age of 21 years, except with the consent of their parents or guardians—because in that way only can valid contracts affecting such persons be made. If the power of enlisting be not limited to that age, nothing would prevent government from taking from parents their children of more tender years, if idly consenting, and placing them in military schools till prepared for the army. Would it be contended that government has power to do this? If not, to what age are they restricted? Of necessity, there must be a general rule, as to the age of disability of minors, it being impossible to investigate and determine the capacity of each individual.

The enlisting of minors, bound to apprenticeship, wholly destroys the rights of masters to the services of their apprentices. The power of this government to destroy a right so secured by a legal contract, has been questioned. The continental congress in the year 1776, tho' sorely pressed by the war, they were then engaged in, were so deeply impressed with the illegality and injustice of such a practice, that they ordered all apprentices enlisted without the consent of their masters to be immediately discharged. That congress was too wise to attempt to maintain their cause by violence and injustice. By a statute of the U. S. of the 16th March, 1802, the enlisting of minors, without the consent of their parents, guardians or masters, is expressly prohibited, under a heavy penalty. Before that time, tho' not expressly prohibited by any statute, the instructions to recruiting officers directed them not to enlist minors, without such consent; and whenever it was improperly done, they could obtain discharges by applying to the courts of law. When an attempt was made at the commencement of the present war to authorize such enlistments, it was rejected by the legislature.

Certain sections of a British statute, of March 1812, have been read by the hon gentleman for the purpose of showing, that the British government enlists minors into its army, without the consent of their parents or guardians. By that statute it appears, that apprentices bound by legal indentures, when enlisted without consent of their masters, are on their request to be discharged. Hence, it is infered that minors, other than apprentices tho' enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, would not be discharged. If so, it can avail nothing, unless it be shown that our government possesses a power over its citizens *equal to that of the British government!* As well may we justify the exercise of any other arbitrary power, by showing that the British government exercises the same. It is apparent that that government respects the contracts of apprenticeship, which by this bill are to be violated. This British statute provides, that if any person shall within 4 days after enlisting declare before a magistrate, that he enlisted hastily and inconsiderately, he shall on refunding the money received as bounty, be discharged. It is to be regretted, that the hon. gentleman who produced this statute of a foreign government as an example for imitation, had not introduced into his bill that humane provision, so well calculated to guard the unwary against the improper arts and enticements too often practiced by recruiting officers. The better opinion seems to be, that this government has not a right to enlist minors without the consent of their parents or guardians, and it is probable if such enlistments are directed, the courts of law will on application, be obliged to discharge the persons so enlisted.

But, sir, were it certain this government had the right of enlisting into the army improvident youth, it would be highly inexpedient to resort to such a measure. It is forbidden by all the considerations which have subjected the improvidence of youth to the guide and direction of age and experience. If minors are wanted for the army, why not address yourself to their parents and guardians? They surely can best judge, whether it is suitable and proper for their children and woads to enlist. If there should be no reasonable objections, it must be presumed they would consent. You will then, without consent, obtain those only whom you ought not to obtain. It is to be hoped the number will not be great. This measure will tend to weaken the sacred relation between parents and children, and to lessen the power for the discipline and education of youth, the best and safest foundation of all governments. It is a direct invitation for rebellion against parental authority.

Our infant manufactures still requiring the fostering aid of government, and which in the northern and eastern states, are in a considerable degree carried on by the labor of apprentices, will be greatly injured. Without instructing children in manufactures, a sufficient supply of laborers can never be expected. The labor of a skillful mechanic in his line of business is more important to the community than his services can be in the army.

All these objects will be injured in proportion as this attempt is attended with success. And after all the exertions which can be made, it is not probable any great number of recruits can in this way, be obtained. Can a wise government hazard such valuable interests for the sake of a miserable project of enlisting unwary youth into the army?

The circumstances of the country being such as to render a standing army of considerable magnitude, necessary. I do not wish to excite any unreasonable jealousy against such an establishment.—The plan of the sec'y of war contemplates an army of more than 140000 men at the disposal of government. It may be worthy of consideration whether such an army, in certain events which may occur, instead of defending, may not endanger the liberties of the country. On one occasion at least, it required all the influence and address of their great and good commander to restrain, within the bounds of their duty, the army of the revolution; than which there is no reason to hope the present will be more patriotic. Surely it is not to be desired, that an unusual proportion of young men of such early years, as not to have become acquainted with the relations and duties of civil life, should be drawn into the army. Persons educated from childhood in a camp become soldiers of fortune, indifferent in what cause they employ their arms. From a numerous and veteran army danger is mostly to be apprehended. when the civil power rests in feeble hands.

The hon gentleman, has related, that Oliver Cromwell, in the war between the king and parliament of England, defeated the royalists at the battle of Naseby, by means of a regiment of London apprentices. Has the hon. gentleman forgotten the artful address, used by that hypocritical tyrant, to entice into his army the youth of the country; and then insinuate himself, by all methods in his power, accompanied their ambitious leader to the parliament, and drove from their seats the very men who had raised them to power. They enabled Cromwell to establish a tyranny, so odious and oppressive, that the English nation to avoid it, in a short time, surrendered themselves at discretion to the most unprincipled and profligate monarch that ever sat on their throne, and under him patiently bore injuries more grievous, than those for which they had brought his father to the block. The people of this country are not more strongly attached to liberty, than the English were at the time of Cromwell. The army now recommended will be in number three fold what he ever possessed. We also may hereafter find a Cromwell in some military demagogue who is now flattering the people with professions of affection and devotion to their cause.

After painting in strong colors, the distress and danger of the nation, the hon. gentleman has said that strong and energetic measures are necessary to preserve it from ruin; and that light objections ought not to be made. It seems to be supposed, that those who shall oppose measures, declared to be bro't forward for that purpose, will have the appearance of opposing the necessary defence of the country. But however unpopular that course may be, it is surely our duty to examine the character and tendency of a measure, before we assent to it. In my opinion what have been called the strong and energetic measures of the government, have caused our present distress, and nothing but a change can give relief. The various acts composing the system of commercial restrictions, and also the the declaralion of war, were in their respective periods, denominated strong and energetic measures. All objections to them were deemed light and trivial. Is there an honest man in the nation, who does not now lament that those objections were not heard with proper attention? All the disastrous consequences which have ensued, were then foretold. What was then prophecy is now history. To the ill-judged measures of the government, may be traced all our misfortunes. They arose from a war unnecessarily waged, and badly conducted; and have been increased by a profuse waste of the treasure, and by a destruction of the credit of the nation. Whether the war was declared thro' an erroneous estimation of injuries, suffered from a foreign nation, or for the purpose of gratifying a lust for power and patronage, makes little difference to the country. The administration and their friends are united in opinion that the terms of peace which they have offered to the enemy, provide sufficiently for both the safety and honor of the country. By these terms the pretended causes of the war are abandoned. If, then without obtaining satisfaction for the past, or security for the future, we can honorably and safely return to a state of peace, we surely might, with equal safety, have remained in that condition.—Whatever, therefore, were the injuries we suffered from G. B. (and I have never deemed them inconsiderable) it was unnecessary and unwise to declare war. Should a nation, extensively connected in intercourse with others, make every injury sustained a cause of war, it would never be at peace. The enquiry ought to have been, whether the injuries were of such a nature as could not without loss of honor be borne, and whether we had the means of obtaining redress by war. The government has shown no more wisdom or prudence in conducting the war, than in declaring it. In modern times, the strength of a nation for carrying on war essentially consists in its revenue. An empty treasury, and the total loss of public credit are the immediate causes of the present distress. When the government passed into the hands of the party now in power, the nation enjoyed peace and prosperity, an extensive commerce and ample revenues. After having procured the repeal of the former internal taxes, so abundant was the income from commerce alone, that in his last annual message to congress, Mr Jefferson gravely recommended the obtaining, by amendments of the constitution, more enlarged powers and other objects, to enable the government to expend the surplus of the revenue. All the causes, as far as they depended on foreign nations, which have led to our present condition then existed. At the commencement of the war the administration proposed their plans of increased revenue to meet the increased expenditures. Their system was adopted by the legislature, in its full extent. Thus far, every thing demanded has been granted. What then, but gross mismanagement can have produced the present deplorable condition of the finances? In the war of the revolution, without the power of levying taxes, the government was able to obtain loans in foreign countries. Now though possessing all the resources necessary for sustaining credit, government can obtain loans neither at home nor abroad. Economy and good management then gained and established that confidence, which waste and profusion have now destroyed. The debt already contracted in this war will be found to be double in amount to the whole debt of the U. S. at the end of the revolutionary war. Instances of the grossest profusion are constantly occurring in every department. The cannon designed for the two 74 gun ships, and which have been for a long time wanted, are yet to be transported by land from Washington, more than 500 miles. The mere expense of transportation, far exceeds the sum for which they might be made in the vicinity and delivered at the places where wanted. In the war of the revolution, and also in that of 1798 with France, cannon in abundance were cast in New England; but now, they proposed on the most favorable terms the government will not permit a gun to be made for their use in that section of the union. Peculation and profusion almost universally prevail, to such an extent as could not be borne by any nation. If a remedy be not soon applied, the resources of the country will be exhausted. Without means of subsistence, armies are worse than useless; they become dangerous..

The military force of the country has been no better employed than its pecuniary means.

The gallantry and good conduct of the navy, and in several instances, of the army, have merited and received the warmest approbation of the nation. Of this, however the executive government is entitled to no share. In awarding the meed of praise for the important victories in the naval battles on the lakes, Erie and Champlain, truth compelled you to declare, that they were, in both instances, gained over a superior hostile force. The government merits censure, instead of praise, for exposing to such iminent hazard the great interest staked on the issue of these battles. On lake Ontario, also, the enemy has been permitted to gain a decided superiority of force. The fleet built and equipped there at great expence, has become useless. Instead of protecting our own shores from the attacks of the enemy, a large land force is now employed in defending the fleet from threatened destruction. The ships of war on the waters of the Atlantic are mostly laid up in the various harbors, and defended by bodies of militia at enormous expence. Ample appropriations were last year made, not only for all the vessels then in commission, but also for putting into service two new 74 gun ships and 3 frigates. Those appropriations have been disregarded. The naval service on the Atlantic, and also the defence of the sea board seem to be abandoned The enemy has occupied more than 100 miles of the eastern sea coast of the state of Massachusetts, including one of the best harbors and naval stations in the U. States, all which was defended by less than 100 troops. Of so little importance has this appeared to the government, that the president, whose duty it is to lay before the legislature, information of the state of the union, omitted even to mention it in his message, at the opening of the session. Not a movement has been made to regain that valuable territory; but the enemy is left to fortify and secure it at his leisure.

The military force, instead of defending the country, has been employed in the idle and fruitless attempt to conquer the provinces of Canada. With their whole power bent to that object, during three campaigns, the government have lost their two principal fortresses, Niagara and Michilimackinac, and gained nothing. Still this wild project is to be pursued. The Secretary of war, in his report, announces the intention of the administration, with an hundred thousand regular troops, "to touch the feelings and excite the apprehensions of the British government by pushing the war into Canada." These are bold counsels for men who lately, without drawing a sword, fled in dismay and disgrace from their own capitol, before a handful of the enemy. They now, in pompous language, promise forthwith to overrun two provinces, and then ascend the plains of Abraham, and storm the strongest fortress on our continent. Rashness in council, and imbecility in execution do not constitute strong claims to confidence. Can the nation longer repose confidence in such counsels? Is it wise and safe to expend our utmost resources, in weak and extravagant projects, in which past experience destroys even the hope of future success? The conquest of Canada should, in my opinion, never have been undertaken; and the idle attempt ought immediately to be abandoned. Already too much blood and treasure have been wasted, in the pursuit of an object, which, were it desirable, cannot be attained.—Without a naval force, to command the mouth of the St. Lawrence and prevent the arrival of troops and supplies, as they may be wanted, Canada cannot be conquered. By means of such force, the British succeeded in wresting those provinces from France; and for want of it, we failed in our attempt, in the war of the revolution, when the regular troops there were few, and the inhabitants almost universally inclined to favor us. For the prosecution of this fruitless object, I will give no aid.

For the necessary and proper defence of the country, neither men nor pecuniary means are, in my opinion to be withheld. Even to the present administration, so long as they continue to be clothed with constitutional authority, and shall not have given the most unequivocal evidence of having abandoned that defence, I will, for that purpose, and restricted to that object, grant all that could be necessary, under a wise and prudent administration. Such grants, however, must be within the limits, and in all respects, according to the provisions of the constitution. Beyond those limits, under no pressure or circumstances, will I consent to go. Should the national defence be abandoned by the general government I trust, the people, if still retaining a good portion of their resources, may rally under their state governments against foreign invasion, and rely with confidence on their own courage and virtue.

MADDER.

1,000lbs of a very superior quality Madder,

FOR SALE in lots to suit purchasers, by
AVERY & VAN ZANDT,
In Wood between First & Second Streets
25 BARRELS
TANNERS OIL,
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

ISAAC HARRIS,

DIAMOND—PITTSBURGH

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
150 pieces India muslins
20 pieces 4-4 cambrick do.
200 packs pins, No. 9, 10, 16, 18
200,000 best quality needles assorted
50 kegs Ferree's best rifle powder
100 kegs Kentucky do.
2 cases very fine German steel
50 boxes Spanish segars
which, together with his former very extensive assortment, are offered on accommodating terms. Country Merchants as usual supplied with *dispatch*.

The subscriber receives in exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Seventy-five Cents per bushel paid for Flaxseed, on delivery at his Store.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1814.

GINSENG.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 10,000 Pounds of Crude (or unclarified) Ginseng, for which a good price will be given. It must be of good quality, and would be preferred of this year's growth, and packed in casks of from 100 to 150lbs. each, to be delivered in any quantity from 500lbs and upwards, in Pittsburgh, between this and the middle of January next.

Letters on this subject will be instantly attended to.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13 1814.

Real Estate for Sale.

And possession given on the first of April next

A HOUSE and LOT, situate in Third between Grant and Smithfield Streets. The House is a good two story Frame, 20 feet by 24, well finished, with two rooms on each floor, and a good stone cellar. The Lot contains in front on Third Street 15 feet, by 80 feet deep. From the eligible and healthy situation of this property, and the liberal credit to be given on the purchase, it will be found highly desirable to any person wishing to possess real estate in the Borough. Application to be made at the Auction and Commission Store, corner of Market and Front Streets, where the terms of Sale will be made known

D S. SCULLY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1814.

FOUND,

IN a Store in Market Street, a BANK NOTE. The owner may have it by proving property and paying charges, by applying to WILLIAM WATSON, Stone Cutter.

Pittsburgh, 8th Dec. 1814.

NOTICE.

J. CRAWLEY has opened his afternoon and evening DRAWING SCHOOL for young Ladies and Gentlemen, separately, at his Painting Room, Market Street, third door from Water Street, where particulars may be known.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1814.

GREENSBURGH & PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are informed, that an Election will be held on the first Monday (being the 24) of January next, at the house of the Widow Herron, in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, at 12 o'clock M. for the choice of a President, Twelve Managers, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Treasurer.

November 29, 1814.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1814.

Six Hundred regular troops, under the command of Col. Miller, arrived at Erie on the 3d inst.

A letter from New-York, to a gentleman in Baltimore, says, "A company of 61, has just been filled up, pledging each to the other, that in the event of the enemy burning New-York, they will at every sacrifice burn the city of London, or perish in the attempt They are all men of property; there all is at risk. I hope the Baltimoreans will second the motion."

The Utica (N. Y.) Patriot, says, that the losses by disease, exposure and the sword, of the American troops in their three months incursion into Canada, has been estimated at from five to seven thousand.

The House of Representatives of the United States, after having spent several weeks in debating, altering and amending the National Bank bill, have at length fallen out with it altogether, and rejected it by a vote of 107 to 45. It is said an attempt will be made to have this vote reconsidered.

The United States Senate have passed by a majority of 7 votes, a militia bill, of a very oppressive character, authorising forcible drafts from the militia for the service of two years. The bill for filling the ranks, by enlisting boys of 18, and increasing the land bounty, &c. is still before the Senate.

MUTINY IN THE ANCIENT DOMINION.

Two letters have come under our view which speak in a particular manner of a mutiny in CAMP HOLLY. The men demanded their pay, but there was no money to pay them, and they could not be paid. At night a number of them ran through the camp with blazing torches. The officers demanding the cause of this extraordinary proceeding, the men answered that *they were looking after their pay*. The next day they stacked their arms and refused to do further duty. A number of the mutineers were seized and thrown into confinement. One of them upon his trial declared he was guilty. Being asked if he threw himself upon the mercy of the court? He replied with firmness, "*I ask no mercy*—I would rather be shot than starved. My contract with the government was to fight the battles of the country. Theirs with me was to pay me for it. They have broken their contract; I am absolved from mine." This mutiny was among the Shenandoah militia, the most democratic part of Virginia. Had such scenes taken place in New-England, what an uproar would be raised. The ancient dominion is privileged to support or resist against the government when it pleases, to cut or draw tighter the cords of union convenient. *Fed Rep.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *Dec.* 9.

The Enemy in the Rappahannock.

From the Richmond papers and other papers we learn that a large British fleet, consisting of one 74, five frigates, and a number of schooners and barges, amounting, it was estimated, about 2000 men, suddenly entered the Rappahannock on the 30 h ult and ascended that river as high as Tappahannock, where they anchored and fired some time upon the town. The latest information from thence states that the town was almost entirely destroyed, and that the enemy had advanced above five miles above Tappahannock.

The purpose of the enemy appears to be, as heretofore, to steal Negroes, stock, &c. plunder the houses within their reach, and burn what they cannot carry off. A considerable number of militia troops are in the vicinity, and others are hastening thither from various quarters; 500 have marched from Richmond. A sufficient number we doubt not, have ere this reached the scene of action to expel the incendiaries. Major General Scott, passed thro' this city 3 days ago for Fort Washington, and has since, we learn, crossed the Potomac on his way to the Rappahannock.

[*Nat. Intel.*

THE NATIONAL BANK, is undergoing a full examination in the Senate. From the vote yesterday against amending it, a more flattering prospect of its passage thro' that body opens on our view. [*Ibid.*

A special meeting of the "*Pittsburgh Chemical and Physiological Society*" will be held at the Society Hall on Thursday next, at half past 6 P. M

H. DENNY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 10, 1814. 1tq

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from this town, on the 21st day of August last, a brown milch COW, with short tail, speckled or brocket face, some white on her belly, the tips of both horns sawed off, and both bored for the hollow horn, a saw bag and small teats, ear mark not remembered. Whoever will give an account of said Cow, by letter or otherwise, to the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward.

Nov. 13, 1814. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES WILEY, Jr. has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore at his Store in Market between Second and Third Streets, a large and elegant assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN & AMERICAN GOODS, judiciously selected to suit the present and approaching seasons, comprising principally the following *MERCHANDIZE*, viz—

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS,

and a very large and elegant assortment of QUEENSWARE, of every description—together with Shoes of every kind to suit Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children.—Also, Molasses, Herring, Shad, Kenhawa Salt by the barrel; Turkey Currants and Raisins by the keg or pound; German and Crowley Steel by the cwt. or lb.—Baltimore tanned Spanish Upper and Soal Leather by the cwt. dozen or pound. Also,

20 Barrels Tanners Oil.

All the above are of the first quality, and offered at a lower rate than any now in the western market, either wholesale or retail, for Cash, Country Produce, or clean cotton or linen Rags.

Pittsburgh, 7th December, 1814.

N. B. The subscriber, just intimates, his intention of suing all those who do not come forward on or before the 15th of this month, and pay their accounts that are of an older date than three months. Those knowing themselves delinquent will do themselves and the subscriber a favour by not compelling him to resort to the last alternative, suing.

J. W. Jr.

DOCTOR HEWIT.

WHO has been regularly bred to Medicine, has taken as a permanent situation, the lower front room in the second house in Fourth Street from Wood Street; his name is over the door; where he may be found, ready to wait on all those who do him the favour to apply for his Medical aid, in the various branches of his profession; and in all cases of confidence the greatest secrecy will be observed.

Attendance given to patients every hour in the day.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1814.

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the farm of James O'Hara, in Pitt township, two miles from Pittsburgh, two Stray COWS. No particular marks. For further information apply to Mrs. ELEANOR BARR, on the premises.

December 9, 1814.

STRAY COW.

CAME to Mr. Anthony Beelen's farm, on the Monongahela river, two miles from Pittsburgh, a middle sized red brindled COW, about 4 years old, a crop off the right ear, and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply on the premises to

WILLIAM WILSON.

Dec. 10, 1814.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has opened a DAY and EVENING SCHOOL for teaching youth of both sexes, as follows, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying of Land, Mensuration of Heights, Distances, Surfaces, and Solids, Gauging, Gunnery, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Conic Sections, French, &c.

Having studied under the first teachers in *Edinburgh*, and taught, with great success, nearly four years, a numerous and respectable School, in *Portsmouth*, (N. H.) the subscriber hopes to merit the patronage of the inhabitants of this town. Young ladies and gentlemen taught privately, or in classes.

GEORGE FORRESTER.

Fourth Street, corner of Jail Alley,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1814.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about two miles from Pittsburgh, a middle sized red and white COW, about 4 years old, has a white spot in her face; no mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH WILSON.

December 10, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAME to the subscribers farm in Elizabeth township, some time in August last, a red and white STEER, and a red and white HEIFER, no ear marks. The owner is requested to come prove property pay charges and take them away.

SAML. SINCLAIR.

Dec. 12th.

Boot and Shoe Making.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business under the firm of

DALLAS & BADGLEY,

in Fourth Street, opposite Jail Alley, where they will keep constantly on had a general supply of articles in their line, of the best Philadelphia materials, and of good workmanship, which they offer for Sale, wholesale and retail.

☞ *All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.*

JAMES DALLAS,
HYRAM BADGLEY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1814.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Pitt township, near the Black Horse, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, some time in August last, a middle sized RED COW, about 6 years old, has a white face, and marked with a swallow fork in one ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL OSBORNE.

November 30, 1814.

HANDBILLS—CARDS—BLANKS—AND JOB PRINTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham & Co. and opposite James Johnson's, where

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Offers FOR SALE to his former customers and to the public in general, a new supply of seasonable GOODS, which, added to his former stock, forms as complete an assortment as is to be found in the Borough.

FANCY GOODS,

ELEGANT superfine fancy calicoes
Do. chintzes
Do. ginghams
Furniture calicoes, low priced
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 chintz shawls
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 damask do.
4-4 and 6-4 serge do.
Levantine do.
Mantua silks
Double Florence do.
Persians, assorted colours
Florentine silks
Canton, French and Chinese crapes
4-4, and 5-4 fancy silk handkerchiefs
Real and mock Madras & ventipolem handkerchiefs
American bedticking
Do. checks
An elegant assortment of worsted and marseilles vesting
Velvet ribbands from No. 10 to 60
Plain and edged ribbands
4-4 and 6-4 cambrick muslins
4-4 and 5-4 jaconet do.
Linen leno's
Mulmul muslins
Parisnet, tamboredand fancy muslins in general
Elegant book muslins
British shirtings
Super long cloth do.
Coloured cambricks
Silk, kid and york tanned ladies gloves
Extra long silk and kid do.
Silk and cotton, blue and green umbrellas
Ladies worsted hosiery
Tortoise shell and side combs
Ladies beaver hats and feathers
Do. lead and white cotton hose
Pocket handkerchiefs assorted
Linen diaper and Britannias
Domestic shirtings 3-4 and 7-8 coarse and fine
Do. plaids, stripes and chambrays, superior quality
Linen tapes from No. 11 to 25

LOOKING GLASSES.

A large and elegant assortment, from 6 to 99 dollars per pair.

Also, the following Superfine Woolens, which were selected with peculiar care, purposely for this market, and are offered as low as the present state of the times will allow. Colours warranted not to be of domestic dyes.

Superfine green broadcloths
Do. black do.
Do. blue do.
Do. brown do.
Do. drab do.
Do. mix'd do.
Blue and mix'd cassimers
Do. cords
Superfine black cassimer
Do. drab do.
Do. cassunetts
Common do.

COARSE WOOLEN CLOTHS,

3-4 and 4-4 flannels assorted, duffield blankets.

INDIA MUSLINS,

Baftas, Calapore, Sawns, Tandah Sawns, and Company Beerbhoom, Gurrahs, Mamoodies.

SHOES.

Ladies first quality morocco shoes
Do. do. kid do.
Misses do,
Childrens do.
Ladies leather do.
Do. boot heels do.
Do. double soaled morocco do.
Do. do. with heels
Gentlemens' coarse do.
Do. fine do.
Do. pumps do.
Boys do.

GROCERIES.

Best green coffee
Havanna white do.
Loaf sugar packed in coffee
Fourth proof cogniac brandy
Madeira L. P. wine
Port and Lisbon do.
Cloves
Cinnamon
Nutmegs
Allspice
Pepper
Ginger
Logwood
Ground redwood
Allum
Madder
Indigo
Copperas
Chocolate
Rice
James river, ladies twist and Kentucky tobacco
Imperial, young hyson and hyson skin teas, of the first quality

HARDWARE.

A large assortment of knives and forks from 2 to 5 dollars per dozen
Carving do,
Shoe knives
Shoe hammers
Awl blades and tacks
Iron and tutania table and tea spoons
Cigars, real Spanish
Cigars, Philadelphia
Best English Crowley steel
Pocket books, No. 1 to 7
Plain and ornamented waiters
120 setts China cups and saucers
Bread & cake baskets
Wall paper

The subscriber having made such arrangements as will insure him a constant and regular supply of Goods, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, is enabled to offer to Country Merchants Goods at wholesale. And as they are selected by men of care and judgment, the assortment on hand will always be found large and well adapted to the different seasons of the year. Citizens of the Borough are requested to call and examine the Goods, being confident they are offered as low at retail, as the present state of the times can possibly admit.—The greatest attention will be paid to all, and the smallest favors gratefully received.

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, 3d December, 1814.

NOTICE.

IF a certain NATHAN CAMPBELL, a native of Scotland, formerly a Schoolmaster in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, will apply at THIS OFFICE, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Pittsburgh, 28th Nov. 1814.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 23d inst. a small Bay MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, no particular marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILIP KLINE.

November 26, 1814.

NEW GOODS,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, AND NEXT DOOR TO THE OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY.

JAMES JOHNSTON & GEORGE W. M'CLELLAND, having entered into partnership, trading under the firm of

JOHNSTON & M'CLELLAND,

Have just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of

BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

Such as superfine and fine navy blue, black, mixed, brown and drab American and British Cloths,
Plains, Cassimers, Cassinets and Bedford Cords,
8-4 red, blue, pink and yellow Baize,
White and blue Flannel,
Scarlet cloth, cassimer and serge,
Rose and duffle blankets,
Superfine light and dark calicoes and chintzes, a large assortment.
6-4 and 4-4 cambric muslin,
9-8, 4-4 and 3-4 shirting muslin,
Fine British long cloth,
Book, jaconet, leno and fancy muslins,
Men's black, worsted and mixed lambs wool and white cotton hose and half hose,
Women's black and lead colored worsted and white cotton hose,
Red and mock madrass and ventipolian handkerchiefs,
Pocket handkerchiefs assorted,
Russia diaper and britannias,
3-4 and 7-8 tickings,
Black and green bombazets,
Gurrahs, baftas, jollopore, saws and mamoodies muslins,
Olive and dark cords and velvets,
Silk and cotton net and webb suspenders,
India and American checks,
3-4 and 7-8 coarse and fine American shirting,
8-4, 7-4, 6-4, 5-4, 4-4 3-4 American and British plain and figured light and dark cotton and imitation shawls and handkerchiefs,
Toilinet, Bennet's cord and swansdown vestings,
Real and mock marsailles and fancy vestings,
Light and dark vesting assorted,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Jet, horn, pearl, gilt, plated and metal coat and vest buttons,
Black, orange and pink muslin,
Pins, 4 1-2, 4 and 3 1-2 lbs,
Domestic plaids, siripes and chambrays,
Velvet ribbons, No. 10, 14, 16, 24 and 2[illegible],
Bl[illegible] muslins,
Boot w[illegible]bing,
Millinet [illegible]d bonnet wire,
Chocolate and red bandannos,
Black, Canton and French crape,
Canton twilled silk handkerchiefs,
Love handkerchiefs and ribbons,
Hat and arm crape,
Sewing silk and twist assorted,
Ladies long and short silk, kid and beaver gloves.
Men's silk, buckskin, beaver and Germantown gloves,
Oil cloth,
Black and blue sensbaw and mantua silks,
Pink and white sarsenet,
7-4, 6-4 and 5-4 damask silk shawls,
6-4 and 5-5 serge shawls,
Silk velvet,
Tippets assorted,
Pocket books, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6,
Ladies tortoise shell, mock and common hair and side combs,
Pocket and common, riding and ivory combs assorted,
Blue and green umbrellas, different sizes,
Large gilt and mahogany framed looking glasses,
Middling and small looking glasses, assorted,
Plain and ornamented waiters,
Real and sham, buck, ivory, and white handled table and desert knives and forks, assorted,
Trunk, chest and pad locks,
Large and small shears and scissors
Brass cocks and candlesticks,
Carpenter's and shoemaker's rules,
Butcher and shoe knives,
Iron and tutannia table and tea spoons,
Holbach's best German steel,
6*d*, 8*d* and 10*d* cut nails,
100 setts China cups and saucers,
75 setts enamelled and white cups and saucers,
China and common plates,
Men's half boots, fine and coarse shoes and pumps,
Women's leather & morocco half boots, and cork soaled, double and single soaled morocco and leather shoes and slippers,
Ladies white and colored kid slippers,
Boy's, misses and children's half boots and shoes,
Tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper and allspice,
Rice, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs,
Indigo, allum, copperas, and lampblack,
James river, ladies twist and Kentucky tobacco.

The above GOODS are now offered WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at a small advance for cash, approved paper, or merchantable country produce; and as G. W. M'Clelland will reside in Philadelphia for the purpose of making purchases, it will enable the firm, to obtain goods on the best terms, and also to have a regular supply.

JAMES JOHNSTON
GEO: W. M'CLELLAND.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23. tfq

☞ N. B. All those indebted to the late firm of *J. Johnston & Co.* & *J. Johnston*, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the 25th of Dec. next; and all those indebted to the late firm of *Joseph D. Carlisle & Co.* and *James Johnston*, successor to J. D. Carlisle & Co. are requested to pay their respective accounts to Samuel Thompson, with whom the debts were contracted, and who is duly authorised to receive the same; as it will be out of the power of the subscriber, after that date, to give any further indulgence.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

WHEREAS William M'Coy, Alexander M'Coy, Elizabeth M'Coy, and Mary Schoolers, late Mary M'Coy, presented their petition, stating, that their father James M'Coy, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, Rachel, and issue eight children, to wit: William M'Coy, John, James, Alexander, Hugh, Isaac, Elizabeth, and Mary, since intermarried with William Schoolers, of whom Hugh and Isaac are still in their minority; and that the said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain messuage situate in the township of Fayette, in the county of Allegheny, adjoining lands of John M'Adow, Wm. Turner, and John Short, containing about one hundred and fifteen acres and forty five perches, with the allowance of six per cent for roads, with the appurtenances, and praying the Court to award an inquest to view the said premises, and make partition thereof, to and among the heirs and representatives of the said James M'Coy, deceased, if the same can be so parted and divided without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole: and if the same cannot be so parted and divided, without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the same, and to make return thereof according to law. April 8, 1814, petition was read, and inquest awarded. May 13, 1814, writ of partition or valuation issued returnable to August term 1814, and executed, and property valued at $ 11 75 per acre, making in the whole $ 1268 02. November 17, 1814, on motion, rule that the said heirs of James M'Coy, deceased, shew cause at the next term, why the eldest should not take the said property at the valuation, and that notice be served on those in the county of Allegheny, or their guardians, and that public notice be published in the Gazette for four successive weeks.

I do certify the above to be a true transcript from the record. In testimony whereof, (L. S.) I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Attest. E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C.*

Prothonotary's Office, Dec 5, 1814.

South Park Mills,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will Sell the fee simple estate, ten miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Deer creek, in the whole or in divisions. The premises consist of upwards of 700 acres of first rate land, which runs above a mile on the river bank, and 500 acres river and creek bottom, 200 acres cleared and under good fence, and 30 acres laid down in clover last season, a new Grist Mill and Saw Mill in complete operation, a new still house, the stuff taken out for another Saw mill, and part of the dam made, and joining this new Saw Mill can be erected a merchant flour mill or furnace. It is said by good judges there is a great quantity of iron ore on the tract; there are also two apple orchards in full bearing, six large sugar camps, and the mills and timber on the estate will make more than fifty thousand dollars. For goodness of soil and beauty of situation, none in the U. States can surpass. It is fit for the first man in Europe or America to reside on. If required, a great part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for three years. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES DAVIS.

November 29, 1814.

☞ To PRINTERS.

A valuable PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in Philadelphia, is offered FOR SALE—the Proprietor being about to relinquish the business, on account of his health. It contains every thing necessary for BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, and is in the very best order. An inventory may be seen at the Auction Store of DENNIS S. SCULLY, who will furnish every necessary information to any person inclined to purchase.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 28, 1814. 6tqenss

NITRE,

WARRANTED in its purest state, refined by the subscriber, and for Sale at JOHN M'CLEAN'S Commission Warehouse. It may also be had, particularly prepared for manufacturing Gunpowder, by

CHARLES MUNNS,
Gunpowder-maker, and Salt Petre refiner.

Pittsburgh, 14th Nov. 1814.

WANTED, a quantity of Crude Salt Petre.

ADJOURNED COURT.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1814.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED COURT of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the peace, will be held for the County of Allegheny, on MONDAY THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER instant, and continue for one week—at which, the Traverse Jurors summoned to Nov. term last, will attend, and all other persons concerned.

E. PENTLAND *Prothy*

Dec 6—2tq

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Subscriber, at his Office in Front Street, opposite the Post-Office, untill the 15th day of December, 1814, for supplying the United States with the following Articles, in such quantities as may be required, and at such prices as may be agreed on, viz.—

Cap Bands,
Cap Plates
Leather Caps,
Pompoons,
} For Infantry, Artillery, Dragoons & Riflemen.

Cotton Drilling for summer overalls.
Cotton Muslin for shirts.
Woolen Kersey twilled (grey) 3-4 wide for jackets and overalls,
Woolen Kersey twilled (white) 3-4 wide for overalls,
Flannel for shirts,
Shoes,
Short stockings,
Epaulets made of cotton,
Buttons for every description of troops,
Blue cloth 3-4 or 6-4 wide well dyed,
Grey cloth 3-4 or 6-4 wide,
Scarlet cloth 6-4 wide,
Cockades and eagles,
Leather stocks,
Woolen blankets 3 point,
Materials for tents,
Making tents,
Iron camp kettles,
Mess pans,
Spades and shovels,
Mattocks and Picks,
Setts of tent poles,
Knapsacks,
Haversacks,
Canteens complete,
Drums complete,
Thread for making clothes,
Setts of artillery harness,
Cartouch boxes with cross belts and bayonet scabbards,
Gunslings,
Musket, rifle and pistol flints,
Crude nitre per pound,
Sulpher per pound,
Swords for non-commissioned officers,
Pistols,
Muskets,
Rifles,
Brushes and wires,
Cannon traces,
Breast chains,
Lead pounds of
Reams of cannon and musket cartridge paper,
Bridle bitts,
Stirrup irons,
Curry combs,
Mane combs,
Horse brushes,
Nose bags.

The proposals must be written and sealed—must state the articles for which the contract is desired—the quantity to be contracted for—the lowest price at which it can be furnished within twelve months from the period of its execution.

A bond, with two sureties will in each case be required to ensure the fulfilment of the contract.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,
Deputy Commissary of Purchases.
Deputy Commissary of Purchases Office,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1814.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that the partnership of *Coulter, Beaver & Bowman*, for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory of paper at the Ohio Paper Mill, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those who stand indebted to said concern will call on JOHN BEVER, and discharge the same; and those who have any demands against said firm will present them to said Bever, who is hereby authorised to settle the same.

JOHN COULTER,
JOHN BEVER,
JACOB BOWMAN.

Ohio Paper Mill, 20th Sept. 1814. 5t

N B. In future the Papermaking business, at the Ohio Paper Mill, will be conducted under the firm of *Bever & Bowman.*

Lots of Ground for Sale,

IN THE TOWN OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FOUR LOTS of Ground handsomely situated in a rapidly improving part of the Town of Birmingham. For terms, which will be made moderate, apply to

GILBERT M'KOWN,
At his Store in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.
November 18, 1814. 3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. William Butler, late of Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to CHARLES WILKINS, Jr. Esq. Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to present them to him, properly attested, for settlement:

NANCY BUTLER, *Executrix.*
November 28, 1814.

CASH FOR ASHES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL give TWENTY FIVE CENTS per bushel for any quantity of good Oak and Hickory ASHES, delivered at his store in Liberty street, near the sign of the white Bear.

JOSEPH BECKER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9.

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,

Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENUINE FAMILY MEDICIES.

BOSLER & Co.

Front Street, between Market & Wood Streets, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE just received from *Lee's Patent and Family Medicine Store*, New York, a fresh supply of the following

GENUINE MEDICINES.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers is recommended
HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these Pills is very mild, so as to be used by persons in all situations, and of every age.

They are well adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions, to restore the appetite, to produce a free perspiration, and thus prevent Colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a Cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured for use by every seaman.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within years past, cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from Worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This Medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age & constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or an infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain, cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul, and and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders. The Lozenges are efficactous in taking off all gross humors and eruptions, feverish complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasian.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will prevent "the vomiting and purging of children"—a disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is also the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a vast number when in advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance and a mild taste.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MURTARD,

A safe & effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout, palsey, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old strains and relaxations, numbers and weakness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs and every similar compaint. It prevents chilblains or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting the feet wet.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and the foulness, which if suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication and destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Celebrated for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, and approaching consumptions, and a certain remedy for the whooping cough.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

LEE'S OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

LEE'S INFALLIBLE
AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

HAHN'S
TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN
CORN PLAISTER.

☞ *The above Genuine Medicines, are Sold ONLY, by*

BOSLER AND Co.

Who are are appointed sole agents for PITTSBURGH.

☞ At the place of Sale, Pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above Medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of the advertisement.

July 26, 1814

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, all that valuable property at the corner of Wood & Fourth streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh, now occupied by R & J. Patterson, booksellers. The buildings are commodious for a private family, and the situation for business, excelled by few in the place.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Wm: M'Cullough's tavern, or to DAVID EVANS, Liberty street.

M. EVANS.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 17 tfq

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of

JUNIATA & CENTRE COUNTY
BARR IRON,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of waggon tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best waggon boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.
Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

ROBINSON & BARBER.

HAVE NOW ON HAND & FOR SALE,

50 Barrels Loaf Sugar

25,000 lbs. COFFEE, in bags and barrels,
20 Barrels SHAD,
150 do. 1st quality NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
1-2 Pipe 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
1-2 do. Vidonia WINE.
October 26——tfq

DOCTOR HANDY'S,

WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away
WORMS.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an atheiminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.
December 13, 1813.
tq

ARMY BLANKS,

Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice at this office.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.
☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES tfq

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
BOSLER & CO.

NEW Orleans Sugar, of a superior quality, in barrels.
Coffee in bags.
Logwood.
New-Orleans Cotton.
Rum.
April 6, 1814.
tfq

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THE large and convenient WAREHOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. C Cowan, on Front next door to the corner of Market Street—likewise, 2 or 3 small BRICK BUILDINGS, adjoining.

ALSO—on perpetual Lease, NINE LOTS, fronting on Smithfield street.

For terms apply to
GEO: MILTENBERGER.
Oct. 25——tfq

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to employ 10 or 15 WAGGONS, to haul Iron from Juniata and Bellefonte Iron Works, to this place, for which liberal wages will be paid.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM LECKY.
Pittsburgh, July 26 tfq

Doctor CHISHOLMS,
Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF A QUALITY
Superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a
GENERAL MEDICINE,
IN THIS COUNTRY,

Now prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr. Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West-India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climates

This extraordinary medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

The BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excrutiating pains of the cholic, like a charm, by abusing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from flatulency and indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a cup of penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove *Rheumatic pains*, wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure *Pleurisy*, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES and *diseases of the liver*, no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two Pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single Pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking one every hour, with fennel or pepper-mint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is Sold ONLY in Pittsburgh, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.
February 1814.

PITTSBURGH WIRE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has on hand, and offers
FOR SALE,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

WITH the addition of carriage, an assortment of *WIRE*, made of the Juniata iron, from No. 1 to No. 24, inclusive. Any higher number made agreeable to order. He hopes that the manufacturers and merchants of the western country, will give him a portion of their custom, to support a new and large establishment.

Square inch iron, will be rolled down for smiths and other mechanics, at the following prices, viz:

To 7-8 one dol. per cwt.
6-8 two do do do
5-8 three do do do
4-8 four do do do
3-8 five do do do

WM: EICHBAUM.
March 23, 1814 tfq

TRAVELLER'S INN,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

EVER grateful for past favours, the subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the additions already made to his TRAVELLER'S INN renders it one of the most extensive and convenient establishments of the kind in this part of the country—being 33 feet on Water street by 93 feet on Centre alley; his Stables are also enlarged and attended by an excellent Ostler—assures those Gentlemen and Ladies who may favor him with a call, that every exertion will be made to make Traveller's Inn a place of entertainment for genteel guests only.

COMMISSION BUSINESS
Attended with the usual promptitude and attention to the reception of Merchandize and Country Produce.

SAMUEL JANUARY,
Maysville, Ky. January 18, 1814.
1yq

THE STEAM ENGINE FOUNDERY,

ON FRONT STREET,
BACK OF THE PITTSBURGH SAW MILL,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions—but particularly in a mechanical line, viz.—*All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company,"* as usual carry on the making of *Steam Engines* of every description. They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & rynes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813

Speakman & Say,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

In Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, ONLY.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for CASH, PRODUCE, or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, 30 feet of Ground on Fourth street, nearly opposite Ferry street, between Market and Liberty, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the back part of which is erected a convenient Brick building. The front of the lot affords an eligible situation for buildings.

Also——300 acres of LAND, about 10 miles from this place, west of the Allegheny river.

APPLY TO
GEO: COCHRAN,
Corner Diamond alley and Liberty st.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.